**Brianna Barrientez  Vital Signs Medical Terminology 26- 50**

**26. Hypothermia** - A low body temperature, below 95 degrees measured rectally.

**27 Oral temperatures** - Are taken in the mouth. This is usually the most common, convenient, and comfortable method of obtaining a temperature.

**28. Palpation** - Technique used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of parts of the body with the hands

**29.  Percussion** - Technique of tapping with the fingertips to evaluate size, borders, and consistency of internal structures of the body

**30. Pulse** - Pressure of the blood felt against the wall of an artery as the heart contracts or beats

**31. Pulse deficit** - The difference between the rate of an apical pulse and the rate of a radial pulse

**32.  Pulse pressure** - The difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure

**33. Pupil** - The black center of the eye

**34. Radial Pulse** - The pulse felt at the wrist

**35. Rate** - Number per minute, as with pulse and respiration counts

**36. Reactivity** - In the pupil of the eyes, reacting to light by changing size

**37. Rectal temperatures** - Are taken in the rectum and is the most accurate of all methods

**38. Respiration** - the process of taking in oxygen (02) and expelling carbon dioxide (CO2) from the lungs and respiratory tract.

**39. Rhythm** - Referring to regularity; regular or irregular

**40. Sign** - An indication of a patient's condition that is objective, or can be observed by another person; an indication that can be seen, heard, smelled or felt by the medical practioner

**41. Sphygmomanometer** - instrument calibrated for measuring blood pressure in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg)

**42. Stethoscope** - Instrument used for listening to internal body sounds

**43. Symptom** - An indication of a patient's condition that cannot be observed by another person but rather is subjective, or felt and reported by the patient

**44. Systolic Blood Pressure** - The pressure created in the arteries by the blood during ventricular contraction

**45. Tachycardia** - Fast, or rapid, heartbeat usually more than 100 beats per minute in an adult

**46. Tachypnea** - Respiratory rate above 25 respirations per minute.

**47. Temperature** - The balance between heat lost an heat produced by the body

**48. Thermometer** - Instrument used to measure temperature

**49. Tympanic Thermometers** - are specialized electronic thermometers that record the aural temperature in the ear.

**50. Vital Signs** - Outward signs of what is going on inside the body, including respiration; pulse; skin color, temperature, and condition (plus capillary refill in infants and children) pupils and blood pressure